FAIRFIELD HERALD

E. f. Britton. IN THE TOWN OF WINNSBOROUGH,

At Two Dollars per Year, ET INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. IN

"国"国心国表示宣传部。 THE HERALD is published Weekly, in the Town of Winnsborough, at Two DOLLARS per Year, in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at 50 cts.

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Communications, having for their object

the promotion of any individual, either to an office of honor, trust or profit, will be charged for as Advertisements.

Marriages (when accompanied by a responsible name,) will be published gratuitously.
Obituaries, not exceeding 12 lines, will also be published free of charge.

Political Extracts

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 1849. We are only at the threshold of the California controversy. It is a mistake to suppose that even the California Convention has disposed of the slavery question. It turns out that the articl restricting slavery had only passed the committee of the whole, and sub silentio. It had not been reported to the House at the date of the last advices. It is manifest that there is to be an opposition to t at the next stage of proceeding. Not even Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi, offered any opposition to it in the preliminary stage; but, according to the New York Tribune, Dr. Gwin's special mission to California was to defeat the proviso.

The administration sent out Gen. Riley with special instructions to promote the formation of a State govern. ment, with a view to get rid of turbing question, but several private in-turbing question, but several private in-turbing question, but several private in-went to California with a view to secure ment, with a view to get rid of this dis. a constitution unrestricted as to slavery. California before the anti-slavery article is adopted; but it will be adopted, and the scene of strife will, therefore, be transferred to the United States Senate.

But there is still another difficulty in the rear. Another portion of California, embracing the Mormon settlements, now contains a few slaves, and the Mormons, in their form of government, have not excluded slavery. When they come forward with a State constitution, there will be another controversy. The South will be really in a helpless predicament. First, they will be forced admission or one State, with a restriction of slavery; and, next, they must consent to the exclusion of another State, because it does not restrict slavery .-

The South is, in lact, colled upon to ac mit three non-slaveholding States, from the newly acquired territory, to say no-thing of Minnesota, Nebrasko and Oregon, which will soon be at your doors. The South, now on a footing of some thing near equality in the Senate, will be soon thrown into a hopeless and an helpless minority.

" Fallen, like a gallant horse, in front ranks A pavement for the abject rear-to o'errun and trample on."

Still, I suppose, the Union will sur vive the destruction of the political ance, but it is to sustain a severe shock before it becomes settled upon the new basis of Southern inequality as to persons and rights.

I notice that a claim for bounty land is to be pressed upon Congress in behalf of the officers of the war of 1812. The privates of that war, and of the war with Mexico, received bounty land, but no the officers. If the claim is good in be half of the officers in 1812, it is also just in regard to those who have served in Mexico.

California Boundary-The

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1849. Our friends in California have helped themselves, very liberally, in the way of our own boundary. They made their seacoast line only a thousand miles in extent, and took nothing more than just exactly the whole. They know very well that when their placers give out, the ocean will afford them a plentiful resource, in commerce and navigation. Anticipating that a State, with an area exceeding that of all the non-slaveholding States in the Union-leaving out Iowa-a State with an area of half a million of square miles-would be of cumbrous extent-they left out of their

The Mormons do not, they say, chose to ally themselves with them; but it hundred and might happen still that the two or three upon and all States to be carved out of California might desire an access to the ocean, and States and Mes a little sea coast. I cannot believe that treaty of peace, ratified by the said Congress will assent to such a boundary Governments at Quereturo on the 30th as has been indicated. They will, of course, modify the State constitution in that respect, when they give their assent to it. This will delay, for some time, the admission of the State, as the con.

Pacific ocean; thence in a northerly direction, following the course of the Pacific coast, to the said parallel of forty. stitution must go back for modification. two degrees north latitude, extending

Anticipated Disclosure. A St. Louis correspondent of the Fayette Banner (anti-Benton) gives tongue to a rumor that some exceedingly interesting letters to Dr. Lowry (Benton's bosom friend) will shortly be given to the public. According to a writer in the Fayette Democrat—a paper over which Dr. Lowry is supposed to exercise some influence—these letters contain the offer of a "bribe to Dr. Lowry if he would espouse the cause of Benton." Who wrote them? What was the nature of the bribe? When did the correspondence take place? We are really curious to know how much the integrity of Dr. Lowry was supposed to be worth, and the nature of the bribe. If there was really any such attempt to buy and District Attorneys, by the people, up Dr. Lowry it ought to be exposed.
Missouri Republican, Oct. 30.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

The Mississippi Convention.

We are glad to see from almost all quarters in the South, the hearty approbation given to the proceedings of the Convention, which lately met in this State. The articles which we publish from the Portsmouth (Va.,) Pilot and Charleston Courier, may be taken as an indication of the feelings of the true men of both political parties. The people without distinction of party, are rising in determined resistance to the aggressions of the North, and woe to any political hack who shall try to restrain their just indignation, by those old catch words, De mocracy and Whiggery, which have fet-tered them heretofore, "Watch and wait" is no longer the policy, but action, united southern action is now absolutely accessary to save the Union from de struction, and, if that cannot be, to save ourselves.

We hardly suppose it is necessary to ay any thing about the position of "our great Statesman," in relation to this novement, but as doubts seem to have been entertained in some quarters, it may be proper to say that he gives to the acion of the people of Mississippi his cor dial support and approbation. United action on the part of the slave States, through a Southern Convention, was what we always considered as the end aimed to be accomplised by the Southern Address.

Boundaries of the State of California.

As we have before stated, the Cali fornia boundary question had not been disposed of by the State Convention at Montercy, at the latest dates from there September 22nd. We add the recor mendations of the select committee, to which the subject was referred, as re gards the boundaries of the proposed State :

"Your committee are of opinion that the present boundary of California comprehends a tract of country entirely too extensive for one State, and that there are various other forcible reasons why There is to be a severe struggle still in this Convention. The area of the tract of country included within the present boundary is estimated to be four hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-one (448,691) square miles, which is nearly equal to that of all the non-slaveholding States of the Union, and which, deducting the area of lowa, is greater than that of all the residue of the non-slaveholding States.

Your committee are of the opinion that a country like this, extending along the coast nearly a thousand miles an in tweive hundred miles into the interior, cannot be conveniently or fairly represented in a State Legislature here, especially as the greater part of the interior is entirely cut off from the country on the coast we the Sierra Novada, a

which is covered with snow, and is wholly impassable nearly nine months in the year.

Your committee are also of the opin ion that the country included within the boundary of this territory, as now essub-divided into several different States, which divisions and sub divisions (should the present boundary be adopted) would be very likely to divest the State of California of a valuable portion of her sea-Your committee are therefor of the opinion that a boundary should now be fixed upon which will entirely exclude the possibility of such a result in future.

Another important reason, which has aided very much in producing the conclusion to which your committee has arrived, is predicated upon the fact that there is already a vast settlement in a remote portion of this territory, the population of which is variously estima ted to be from fitteen to thirty thousand human souls, (the Mormons,) who are not represented in the Convention, and who, perhaps, do not desire to be represented here. The religious peculiarity of these people, and the very fact of their having selected that remote and isolated region as a permanent home would seem to warrant the conclusion that they desire no direct political connexton with us, and it is possible and highly probable, in the opinion of your committee, that measures have been or are now being taken, by these neaple for the establishment of a territorial govern-

ment for themselves.
For the above and foregoing reasons your committee are of opinion that the following should constitute the boundary

of the State of California, viz: Commencing at the north-east corne boundaries a large portion of the inte. of the State at the intersection of the rior. dorty-two degrees north, with A st; thence south ween the United established by the day of May, 1848; thence west, upon and along the said boundary line to the one marine league into the sea, from the southern to the northern boundary and including all the bays, harbors, and island adjudent to the said coast; and thence east from the said coast, at latitude forty-two degrees north, upon and along that parallel of latitude to the place of beginning.

Michigan. Both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic, though the Whige and Free Soilers have gained two or three members. In the Senate there are 15 Democrats to 7 Whigs; and in the House, the Whigs and Free Soilers have, thus far, chosen but 22 members. The amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Judges, State officers, has been carried by an almost unanimous vote. And a vote of equal unanimity two.

has decided in favor of a convention to man credit revise the constitution.

POLITICS IN MINNESOTA .- The demo ratic Convention of the territory, on the Oth October, 'resolved against Gen. Paylor and the administration for the ppointments to office in that region .-H. H. Selby, the delegate to congress, ent a letter fully avowing himself a de-

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 24, 1849. The letter from our highly es cemed Charleston Correspondent, R.

has been received; extracts from which will appear in our next. We hope he Rights. will favor us frequently in this way. Or We have been requested to state Genthat an Address will be derivered at the tainly de Furman Institute, on Thursday, the 29th

o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to

inst. by the Rev. M. D. FRASER, at 11

Godey's Lady's Book.

This Queen publication for the month of December has been received. Always rich and tastful in its contributions, we prise it above every other of our month. ly visitants. The reader will find the Prospectus for 1850 on our fourth page, n which great inducements are offered to Clubs for the ensuing year.

Hon. J. A. Woodward.

In another column will be found the communication from our immediate Representative the Hon. J. A. Wood. WARD, which was promised in our last issue, relative to the Memphis Rail Road Convention.

The Memphis Daily Enquirer takes he following notice of one of Mr. WOODWARD'S speeches on his Resolu-

"Mr. Woodward said that his Resoluions were so framed, with such care and forbearance, that all men of all parties might properly vote for thems able, speech of M. able, pointed, and to the purpose, and was received with great applause."

It is not likely that an evasive speech would have been considered as " pointed and to the purpose;" or that an equivocal one would have been received

vith " great applause." Besides, unless Mr. WOODWARD gave to his Resolutions the same exposition there that ie now does, he certainly failed to prove to the Convention, what he undertook to prove ; - " that all men of all parties night properly vote for them."

The Legislature.

On Monday next, the 26th instant, the Legislature of South Carolina convenes | ticc. at Columbia. We shall endeavor during te session to give our Subscribers an ab stract of all the most important matters hat may occur.

Much business of x local nature will e brought before the Legislature, and we sincerely hope it may be more charcterised by a disposition to work and abor for the good of the people than by the manin of speech-making. Every man 'tis true, is not designed by nature to make an Orator, but every one of ordinary intellect has been created with the power of making himself useful. We admire eloquence at the proper lime and in its proper place, but generally in our halls of Logislation the nonotony of public speaking becomes painfully uninteresting-the speedy accomplishment of all public business is of much higher importance; prudent dispatch is the life of business. Every member can make himself useful in the Committee room, and the responsibility which he owes to his constituency requires his attention at the time and place he is called to act; no member should under value his own influence, if present he may do some good; if absent he is sure to do an injury to his constiuents, if not to himself. Many important measures have in time been lost n all Legislative proceedings by the absence and indifference of the Lawmakers-but " a word to the wise is sufficient."

Parties in Congress.

In an estimate recently made in the New York Tribune, with reference to the vote for Speaker, we find the parties classified as follows: Whigs, 115; Democrats, 112-and Mesors ALLEN, ROOT and Giddings, scattering. Among the Whigs however, we find that these are coumerated three Taylor Republicans (save the mark !) from South Carolina, whose affinities, it is supposed, will induce them to vote for the Whig candidate for Speaker. Who the members alluded to are we know not, nor can we imagine what foundation there is for this opinion. We presume Mr. Hor. mes of Charleston, must be one of them, but we cannot suppose, that Mr. HOLMES will p self in a position which the suspicions excited We give this gentle. Secretar

honesty, tha to suppose that he could be led astra

y the dangling balt of the Spraker which is bi-ennially we canny sur te he places more contwo are, we do. Who the other Will some of ill not even guess at. ries enlighten or Northern Cotempora-

Mabama.

partme a let

Correspident

will be and,

Gen. TAOR

faithfallchro

It wil be o

The Messa Alabama is from the Governor of hable document, taking breathing the Southern Question, patriotism, an discusses ably and calmly South under the properly belong to the for united, the Constitution and calls stermined opposition, to Northern in vations upon Southern

litical Game.

's Administration cerdistinction above every other fohe my ner in which it has conducted jelf is getting up the California Countier On feren;

to our Political Deer from the Washington of the Baltimore Sun which the deep Political Gar whis h has been carried on by nd his Administration is icled.

served that Agents were sent out with specific purpose of urg-of Foreigners, hailing ing the from aln very Nation upon the Globe, wit mselves, to meet in Convention an m a State Government; and now, that game has partially tool of an A tion or Free Soil Party, this act of be presented to Congress succeeded. his consummation (accomplished thro igh the agency of menials; degraded p rty strikers,) as the voice of the citizen of that Territory, for the Taylor Cal net cannot claim the credit of having riginated this scheme, BEN-TON set it foot and well nigh consummated it at he last Session of Congress. The prese genius in the Cabinet has but the diswill concilinate without the credit of cherish his be

BENTON by continuing to We took o Intling remains to be seen. express our casion in our last issue to ing confiden pinion on this subject, feel. at the whole thing, (espe-

in a slave, was done by the express direction of Seneral TAYLOR, as the Agent of the Free Soil Party.

We are pleased to find however, that the matter is not altogether disposed of and it mass et turn out that the nefarious desig f the Administration will be thwarte nd the South compel her do her even handed jusoppressors

ville Mountaineer in the last issue of this valable Ju I that its accomplished and gentlema Editor, Mr. Towns, has withdraw from the Editorial Chair, and Mr. O. H WELLS, the proprietor of the e, has entered upon the duestablishm portant position, which. t a new thing to him, he having f umber of years, previous to obtail e services of Mr. Towns, displayed ch ability in the management of t Mountaineer. Wo wish ne stick and rule abundant sucess, iny particular.

Delegat Congress from New

Mexico. A corresp ident of the St. Louis Re. publican, stores that an election had taken place i New Mexico; that Hugh SMITH was cibsen delegate to Congress, and is now on his way to take his seat in the House t the next session.

Impount Disclosure.

The Wastington correspondent of the Ballimore sur, writing under date of 12th instant, a er furnishing his opinion upon the probale course which may be adost. ed by the southern Delegations, relative to their choice of a Speaker, publishes quite an important disclosure, as regards a contemplated movement of the Whige in oppo ion to the Free Soil attitude of the Aministration. We append the extract

prehind the Southern feeling correct, and even give the Speakership to a nam, provided he will give bounds as g right on the slave question; North-nelise toward Cobb or McLane.— e is the representative of the Bentoniidence of the elective affinity exer

more intelligence and ton retiring. We had before heard that Mr. Clay was anxiously consulted about the French difficulty. Also Mr. Web. ster.

> European News. The News by the last Steamer, the Washington, is not very important, politcally.

> The Pope still remains at Gaeta, and the French army seem satisfied to remain in Rome.

> In speaking of the possible assent of Engsand to annovation of Canada to the United States, the Times says :—"Yet the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone—if they think they can do without Canada then, and then only, will they give up Canada.
>
> But in surrendering Canada, they will take care not in surrendering canada, they will take

But in surrendering Canada, they will take care not to surrender one jot of sea or land, the possession of which nearly and effectively concerns the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain.

They will not cede Nova Scotia—they will not cede Cape Breton—they will not cede those sea-boards and harbors, which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic."

The French Ministry has resigned or been

The French Ministry has resigned or been lismissed, because of their disinclination to ustain the views embodied in the President's Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as imprudent but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a management. jority of the Assembly.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3, 1849. demand for Cotton has been falling off with both the trade and speculators. Common qualities had receded #d.; other qualities are

rithout change.

Corron.—Sales of the week 42,000 bales Speculators took 16,000 bales American, and exporters 730 bales. Committee's quotations of fair Upland and Mobile 61d; Orleans 61d.

Communications.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

The Memphis Convention. Mr. Editor :-- The Columbia Telegraph has wice made allusion to Senator Davis of Misssippi, and myself, in such a manner, as to nake it proper that I should give a brief explanation of the matters referred to by the Telegraph. Indeed, I can hardly doubt, that it has been the intention of the Telegraph to suggest the propriety of my doing so. And perhaps I ought to give some account of the

First, as to the Resolutions submitted by me: The Telegraph regards the first Resolution as only "suggesting a doubt" as to the existence of power in the Federal Government o construct the proposed Rail Road. Now, so far from this being the legitimate construction of that Resolution, it will be found, on careful inspection, to exclude the idea of Congress having any jurisdiction or authority whatever, over the subject; and only suggests

that cortain means and facilities for promoting and advancing such a work, may lie within the constitutional control of Congress. The Resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That it is highly expedient in nilitary and commercial point of view, that commulcation, by railway, should exist be-tween the waters of the Mississippi river and he Pacific Ocean; and that every means and facility that may lie within the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, if any do, should be applied to such object.

Under the terms " means and facilities" would be included, the right of way through by the Topographical engineers in the service the United States -- the use of a portion of the public lands through which the road might run,--the free use of timber, stone quarries and iron ore, if desired, on the public landspermission to bridge navigable streams, under suitable conditions, &c.; and I might add, military " means" to protect the workmen from the savage Indian. Such is the only just import of the words " means and facilities," and in this sense, only, were they used n the Resolution. Material means were of course meant, as the thing to be made was material, and the "facilities" to be appropriate to such means. The power to do a thing, and the means and facilities of doing that thing, are very different ideas, and the latter might exist without the former. You might wholly deny the authority and jurisdiction of the Federal Government, over the subject of rail roads, as I do, and yet not deny that, as a corporate land owner, it might grant some of the means above mentioned, to a Company lawfully constituted and auhorized to make the Road, just as a private land owner might grant to the same Company similar means and facilities: And also, not deny that such a grant would no more necessarily imply power or jurisdiction in the Gov-

ernment, than in such private land owner. If then, my Resolution intended to exclude all idea of power and jurisdiction in the Fed. eral Government over Rail Roads, and yet, not to dispute such means and facilities as have been instanced above, what language ought I to have used? If there be any words more proper than those employed by me. (and of this I will let scholars be the judges) then I adopt those words as expressing the true meaning of my Resolution. But, in fact, here are no words of greater, or even equal propriety. And if there be any ambiguity in he Resolution it is not my fault, but the fault of the English language.

Thus it will appear that while my Resol ion excluded the idea of Congress possessing power over the subject of the road, it suggested that doubts might exist, even as to whether any means or facilities lay in its hands,

When I say that my resolution excludedkept out, the idea of authority in the Federal Government, it is not meant that it asserted the negative of that idea. And if it be asked

others believed, that it could do no more th contribute certain means and facilities-pe bly, there were some who denied both pre sitions; but certainly none who could prefthat the second one is so wholly and palpa false, as to exclude all manner of doubt.

Now what was proper, under such a state o things? We met there not to disagree, but to agree. So I supposed, and framed my resolutions accordingly. I said to those who be lieved in the power of Congress, if you will not require us to assert the power of Congress against our consciences, we will not require you to deny the power, against your consciences. A member rose and asked me what I meant by the words, " if any do" in my reso lution? Did I not mean to express a doubt whether Congress could afford any means of facilities? I answered as follows:

" I mean to suggest, that it might be doubt ed, even whether any means or facilities lie in the hands of Congress; but, at the same time to avoid expressing an opinion, whether they do or not. I make so modest a suggestion in favour of any means lying in the hands of Con-gress, that any man can vote for it except one who ought to have kept away from this Convention. That is what is meant by "if any vention. That is what is meant by "if any do." This Convention is wholly incompetent to decide truly, any constitutional question what, ever. There is not in this hall, a single copy of the constitution. There are not ten members present who could now repeat accurately, the clauses, upon which the power in question is as-serted or denied. The minutest incidental point that might arise out of this great question of powor, would not be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, without grave deliberation. That learned body of jurists, would first read carefully the constitution, and the decisions of its predicessors, and hold deliberate and solemn consultation, before it ventured to pronounce its final judgment. And yet, an assembly of four hundred men, few having professional learning, without discussion, undertake to decide, at once and by acclamation, the whole vast question of the state of the stat once and by acclamation, the whole vast ques-tion of power. Your decision would have no weight with Congress, and ought to have none. Let us then confine ourselves to the proper functions of meetings like the present; bring functions of meetings like the present; bring to the notice of the Government the substance and matter of the Rail Road, and leave the Constitution to the constituted authorities of the country to decide for themselves, what they

to decide for myself."

Nor will it be pretended that the Conven tion might have misunderstood what I mean by the words 'smeans and facilities." I ex-plained fully what I meant, and stated, specificulty, what aid I supposed Congress migh

can do, if any thing, in the matter. As a member of Congress, I shall certainly claim

contribute.
The Resolutions, though drawn by me were really the Resolutions of the South Carolina Delegation. My colleagues had possession of them one day before they were introduced. The truth is, it was our orginal purpose, not to submit any proposition whatever, but wait and see what those, who had invited us to Memphis, had to propound On the second day however, when all the propositions from different States had been submitted and committed, we came to the conclusion, that we could vote for none of them And as it would not seem consistent with good faith, to vote against every thing, and yet propose nothing, we determined to submit Resolutions that should truly indicate ou

I must then protest against any insinuation owever delicately made, that the Resolution were either evasive or equivocal.

It is given out, that Senator Davis, a mem ber from Mississippi, was called on to address the Convention, and that he protested against

gress. And as I was called to the restrum af-ter Col. Davis had concluded, it might be sup-posed that I was expected to reply to him; and therefore, that the call was made because my views were known to be variant from his Now, Senator Davis was not a member of the Convention. He had been making a tour in the Northern counties of Mississippi, very near to Memphis, and fell in the last night of the session, and in the hour of adjournment. When the duties of the Convention were closed, and it was about to adjourn, a member from Mississippi announced to the company, that Col. Jefferson Davis was present. There-upon, the Assembly assumed the character of upon, the Assembly assumed the character of a Mass Meeting, and Col. D. was loudly called for. After he had concluded his address, the last sentence of which was inaudible to ma, the meeting called my name. I made no allusion to Col. Davis in my address, and was not expected to make any. The calls were merely complimentary, and not to elicit discussion, and, as such, were responded to, by both of us.

both of us.

As to the Resolutions adopted by the Con vention; they were reported from the Com-mittee on the last day of the Convention, when all were fatigued with debate, and were exall were fatigued with debate, and were ex-ceedingly anxious to adjourn and go home. They covered several sheets of paper, and no member had an opportunity to look over them. They were read from the stand, but I could not, from hearing them read, form any satis, factory idea concerning them. I understood enough however, to determine me not to vote for them. Upon consulting my colleague, who was on the Committee, he said he was not satisfied with them. There was however, not the least chance for modifying them. The vote was by acclamation, and nearly every vote was by acclamation, and nearly every member sppeared to vote for them. The minority did not vote, as is usually the case, when a vote is taken by acclamation, and the majority is overwhelming. It is a mistake, however, to say, that the Convention was unanimous. I do not think any one of the South Carolina Delegation were in favor of the Resolutions. And there were, doubtless, many others who disapproved them. The procedure was exceedingly loose, but I have learned, from long experience, the utter futility of attempting to do any thing with large, or oven small bedies of anen perseved by conflict of opinions, exhausted with debate and sittings, and impatient to bring business to a close. and impatient to bring business to a close.

When the last Resolution was atmounced,

the one indicating the Gila route, a more serious and considerate vote was taken, and our Delegation voted in the affirm tive.

Hurrying home after the adjournment, I had never seen the Resolutions adopted, until they were brought to hand by the Palmetto State Banner, of the 13th inst. I have look-

State Banner, of the 13th inst. I have looked them over carefully, and could not, conscienciously vote for them as a whole.

The 5th and 6th I decidedly condemn. The 1st and 4th are objectionable. The 2d, 3d, 7th and 8th, I say nothing against. The 9th we voted for. I state them in the order in which they appear in the Banner of the 13th instant.

instant.

The Resolutions do not appear to claim The Resolutions do not appear to claim jurisdiction for Congress, or to suggest an appropriation of money out of the Treasury. There is a clever degree of log-relling about them, but this I presume, was pro forma. St. Louis had just signalized herself in this respect, and Memphis, perhaps, thought it would not be safe to appear only "second best" in the manifestation of "enlarged nationality," and feeling herself on the defensive, too, supposed it perfectly fair to "fight the Davit with fire."

the free soil attitude of the lie negative of that idea. And if it be asked why it did not, the answer is as fellows?

The Memphis Convention was called irrespective of political parties. It was every where desired that it should be so. The Governor of the State appointed one hundred Delegates to attend a Convention so constituted. The universal voice would have condemned a party.

Rumos.—The Yew York as the following:

There is a rumor in inderstand, hinting—rather initing—at the probability is may assume the post of State before long, Mr. Clay
the negative of that idea. And if it be asked why it did not, the answer is as fellows?

The Memphis Convention was called irrespectively fair to "fight the Devil with fire."

Since the adjournment of the Convention, some have attempted to cast a slur upon its goneral objects, who would have done better to have give Gov. Skargook the benefit of their adminitions before Delegates were appointed. However, there are two kinds of wisdom in this world. There is such a thing as "wisdom for a man's self," says Lord Bacon. And in pursuance of this species of wisdom I have attended one of the sort.

When I arrived at Memphis, I met such an assembly as I expected to meet,—such as I was sent to meet—an assembly of men of all political parties.

The Memphis Convention was called irrespectively and the desired that it should be so. The Governor of the Sonvention before Delegates to attend to would not have attended one of the sort.

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When I arrived at Memphis, I met such an assembly as I expected to meet,—such as I was sent to meet—an assembly of men of all political parties.

But what the madjournent of the C

The proceedings of that body were calculated, if not intended, to forestall public opinion and anticipate the deliberations of Congress. without any satisfactory survey or recognois-ance, they assumed that the roste Westward from St. Louis, was entirely practicable, and that no other roste was, and were for orging the Government, forthwith, into the year under-

taking, at the sminent lazard of me works having to stop in the Rocky Mountains; to the great disappointment of the people of the Union, except such as would have the benefit of a road to the Rocky Mountains.

Was this injustice to be acquiesced in ? Was St. Louis to be permitted to take a snap judgment against all other sections, and demand instant execution without stay, at the hands of the Federal Government? Was it not right that other sections of the country. hands of the Federal Government? Was it not right that other sections of the country should demand that justice should be done them? and that St. Louis should not get the road unless she showed herself to be entitled to it? But there was no prejudice against St. Louis. If her's be found to be the better route, all things considered, let her have the road.

Like that of St. Louis the projet of Memphis is of vast proportions, and it may be that some who would have restricted these Convention to mere temperate views, did not

Convention to more temperate views, did not care much to see both projets disable themselves by their own prodigious bulk. Certain it is, that more modest pretensions would have stood a better chance for success.

The scheme of a rail-way to the Pacific Ocean, is indeed a vast one. But those who

treat it as preposterous, evince quite as little wisdom as those who think the country is ful-ly prepared for it. And I confess that I am so constituted, as to feel less sympathy for a negative, than for an affirmative purpose. I ike the active better than the passive mood.

like the active better than the passive mood. West of the broad range of Rocky Mountains, we have a vast domain, to which the empire of France bears but an humble comparison in point of area. From this domain we are forever cut off, politically and commercially, except by means of a railway. Future events may be such as to make it better for our portion of the Union, to remain so cut off. But I am not acquainted with the future, and cannot therefore, undertake to draw conclusions from its possible developments. There sions from its possible developements. There is no likelihood, however, that a rail road will

precede such developements as are referred to.

If there has not been great deception in infor-mation derived from the most reliable and varied sources respecting the character of the country from the State of Louisiana, westward to the Pacific Ocean-its incalculable minerl resources and great agricultural ca-pabilities; respecting the commercial imporance of a speedier communication with the Western coast of Central and South America; with Japan, China, Australia, and the East (West?) Indies generally; the time is approach-ing when a road to the Pacific Occan may be ing when a road to the Pacific Ocean may be thought of by men not out of their senses. It is true; part of the country referred to, West of Louisiana lies south of the comtemplated line of the road, and is Mexican territory. But as to commercial advantages, it matters not whether the country be foreign or domestic. Supposing the great trunk road made; if New Mexico be the country it is described to be, a road would soon be made from Santa Fe or Taos down the Rio Bravo to the Pass, there to connect with the principal road. If Northern Taos down the Rio Bravo to the Pass, there to connect with the principal road. If Northern Texas be the country it is described to be, a road connecting the navigation of the Brazos with the principal road, would be quite sure to be made: And Northern Texas and New Mexico are together, large enough for an empire, but are as yet, shut out from the world of commerce, civilization, arts and refinement.

If the great Mexican provinces of Chihuahua and Cohahuila, are such as they are described to be, a road up the Rio del Norte, would probably be made, giving to these Provinces and Western Texas an outlet to the

vinces and Western Texas an out-let to the great road. This region, too, is shut out from

If the Province of Sonora, as large as the

it is described to be, abounding in fertile lands, extensive and exhaustless mines of precious metal, the contemplated road would derive

metal, the contempiated road would derive powerful support from the wealth and cons-merce of that, as yet, locked up country. But coming Eastwardly: The road would intersect Red River not far above the head of good navigation, thus affording a direct com-munication between the point of intersection and New Orleans, through an extensive region of incomparable fertility. But I shall not dwell upon this subject

Nor, can any unfriendly feeling towards the North be imputed to the Manager of the state of the stat

The Memphis and St. Diego route, if it be found practicable, is the one the North should prefer. The countries through which it passes, and to which, in the end, it conducts, are of and to which, in the end, it conducts, are of a climate different from that of the North. And the permanent conditions of trade, are difference of climate and productions. What does the North want with a road to the north? The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other North Western States, and others, atill, to grow up this side the Rocky Mountains, and the other side, too, within the same parallels of latitude, (if there be substance chough there to generate States;) will all product the same or similar commodities. What degree of interest will they have, in the means of exchanging these commodities?

of exchanging these commodities?

I know that temporary conditions of trade exist between old and new States of the same I know that temporary conditions of trade exist between old and new States of the same latitude. In the old State, population is abundant, and, therefore, land dear, and in consequence, many betake themselves to manufacturing. In the new States, population is thin and land cheap, and all are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or in vocations closely connected with it. But when population has found its level, and the value of lands is equalized—and rail roads would greatly expedite thus event—what then would be the state of things? Each would want to buy the same commodities, and, yet, would have the same commodities, and, yet, would lave the same commodities, and, yet, would lave the same commodities, and, yet, would exchage flour and pork with the people of Oregon, or gwap horses or cattle with them. There would be no more reason in swapping, Lian in swapping back again. All, then, would have to look out for a common market. And where is that common market? They tell us it is China. Yes, it will be China, if the Northern route for the road be adopted. The more of Illinois with his leavy Cargo of bread-stoffs and Groceries, will set out for China, two thousand miles by rail road, five thousand five hundred, by water, with no hope of finding a market on the way. But let him look to the South, and how different the prospect. Along the Mississippi River, at every remove he would find the conditions of barier existing all the way to Now Orleans and throughout the West Indies and eastern slope of South America. Or if he preferred to take the rail road at Memphis, he would asily and hourly find a market through the vast southern climes I have desembed.—And when he had reached St. Diego, if any thing remained to be sold or purchased, there would be his China, at last, quite as convenient to him as if he were at Francisco or Astoris. More convenient to him, and in a climate still more different from his own, than any yet mentioned, the western coasts of central and South America.

When I say that difference of cli

South America.

When I say that difference of climate and productions make the permanent conditions of trade, I take an enlarged view of trade, and do not took to minute local conditions, such as exist between interior and afficient and regions.

The greatness of anoth afficient and regions.

The greatness of anoth afficient and regions with the greatness of anoth afficient and the Nile lay north and south. And the importance of Mississippi, depends very much upon the same fact. All along its course, it exhibits the conditions of barier. It conveys the committee of the north, directly, quickly, and cheaply, to an India, more valuable than that the English Portugese and Dutch went twelve thousand sail a to find. Upon this river depends the greatness and glovy of the North West. And the suggested read, if practicable, womb to but a ramification of the river, conducting to immense Southern regions from which the river is out off.

It was in this view, that, on behalf of the South Carolina Delegation, I introduced the following Resolution;